CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

Sub a9>

1. A method for inhibiting restenosis of a blood vessel, comprising the acts of:

a. providing a device carrying an active component, the active component comprises at least one anti-thrombotic substance and at least one anti-inflammatory substance; and

b. implanting the device into the blood vessel to inhibit restensosis of the blood vessel.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the device is selected from a group of balloon-expandable stents, self-expandable stents, and grafts.

Sub a10>

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein

the anti-thrombotic substance is selected from a group of heparin, sodium heparin, low molecular weight heparin, hirudin, argatroban, forskolin, vapiprost, prostacyclin and prostacyclin analogs, D-phe-pro-arg-chloromethylketone, dipyridamole, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa platelet membrane receptor antibody, and recombinant hirudin; and

the anti-inflamatory substance is selected from a group of aspirin, diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, dexamethasone, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the device is coated with an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer and the active component is contained in the ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer.

5. A stent comprising a generally tubular structure for implantation in a mammalian blood vessel, wherein the stent is coated with an anti-thrombogenic material which is not substantially released from the stent when the stent is implanted in the blood vessel and an anti-inflammatory substance contained in the coating and capable of being released from the coating when the stent is implanted.

6. The stent of Claim 5, wherein the coating is made from a hydro-gel.

7. The stent of Claim 5, wherein the coating is made from a hydro-gel selected from a group of poly-ethylene oxide, albumin, hydrophilic poly-methacrylates and hydrophilic poly urethanes.

Sub A11 8. A stent comprising pores formed in the surface wherein the sent is made from an anti-thrombogenic material and wherein the pores contain an anti-inflammatory substance.

9. The stent of Claim 8, wherein the anti-inflammatory substance is selected from a group of aspirin, diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, dexamethasone, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

Sub A12 10. A stent for inhibiting restenosis of a mammalian blood vessel, comprising a generally tubular structure and carrying an active component, wherein the active components compirses an anti-thrombogenic substance and an anti-inflammatory substance.

11. The stent of Claim 10, wherein

the anti-thrombotic substance is selected from a group of heparin, sodium heparin, low molecular weight heparin, hirudin, argatroban, forskolin, vapiprost, prostacyclin and prostacyclin analogs, D-phe-pro-arg-chloromethylketone, dipyridamole, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa platelet membrane receptor antibody, and recombinant hirudin; and

the anti-inflammatory substance is selected from a group of aspirin, diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, dexamethasone, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

Sub a13

12. The stent of Claim 10, wherein the stent has an ethylene vinyl alcohol coating which contains the active component.

13. A polymeric matrix comprising an active component for inhibiting the migration or proliferation of smooth cells wherein the active component inhibits the formation of thrombus and inhibits the infiltration of inflammatory cells in the thrombus.

14. The polymeric matrix of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a liposome.

15. The polymeric matrix of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer.

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